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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,557	02/25/2002	Narayan D. Raju	16159.033001; P6181	3182
32615	7590	03/29/2006		
OSHA LIANG L.L.P./SUN 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800 HOUSTON, TX 77010			EXAMINER ZHOU, TING	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/082,557		RAJU, NARAYAN D.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Ting Zhou		2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 15, 16, 18-21, 26 and 30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 15, 16, 18-21, 26 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 6 January 2006 have been received and entered. Claims 1-5, 15-16, 18-21, 26 and 30 are examined herewith.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 30 refers to “the method of claim 26”, however, it is an apparatus, not a method, that is claimed in 26. For prosecution purposes, the examiner assumes that this is a typographical error and that claim 30 was intended to be recited as “the apparatus of claim 26”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 15-16, 18-21, 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Vanderwilt et al. U.S. Patent 6,693,661 (hereinafter Vanderwilt), Pavley et al. U.S. Patent 6,317,141 (hereinafter Pavley) and Ferguson U.S. Patent 5,649,186.

Referring to claim 1, Vanderwilt teaches a remote presentation system comprising a graphical user interface located on the client providing functionality to control the remote presentation system (users at remote PC's can access presentations via a web browser interface)

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(Vanderwilt: column 5, lines 51-57 and column 6, lines 1-5), a client logic located on the client providing an interface between the graphical user interface and the server (the web interface responds to requests received from web pages of remote network devices, or clients)

(Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 4-43), a presentation application located on the server for executing and displaying a presentation (the server contains a presentation engine that converts the presentation slides into a set of thumbnail images to be displayed) (Vanderwilt: column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), a server logic located on the server providing an interface between the presentation application and the client (the server contains logic to receive client selection of presentation slides and converts the slides to suitable format for display)

(Vanderwilt: column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), and a presentation plug-in located on the remote display device providing an interface between the remote display device and the server (remote clients' browser has capabilities for viewing the presentation files sent by the server, i.e. scripts and applets in the browsers for generating a presentation file window for controlling, i.e. selecting at least one of the displayed thumbnail images) (Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 17-37, column 5, lines 51-column 6, lines 25 and column 7, lines 4-43), wherein the server logic comprises logic for obtaining the presentation as a series of thumbnails (converting the slides of the presentation to a set of thumbnail images) (Vanderwilt: column 7, lines 22-32 and column 9, lines 12-37). Vanderwilt fails to explicitly teach wherein one of the series of thumbnails is selected and the content of the selected thumbnail is modified while presenting a presentation to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail. Pavley teaches a system that presents multimedia presentations (Pavley: column 1, lines 25-29 and column 2, lines 44-51) similar to that of Vanderwilt. In addition,

Pavley further teaches one of the series of thumbnails is selected and the content of the selected thumbnail is modified while presenting a presentation to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail (allowing users to select slide show media object, i.e. thumbnail images, to edit the content of the media object while presenting a presentation, i.e. while in play mode; when the thumbnails have been edited, the results are applied to the image and displayed as a modified, i.e. updated image and slide show, or presentation) (Pavley: column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt and Pavley before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the remote presentation system taught by Vanderwilt to include the presentation editing capabilities of Pavley. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to create an aesthetically pleasing and audience-oriented multimedia presentation that can be easily modified to fit their personal preferences, likings or a certain criteria. However, Vanderwilt and Pavley fail to explicitly teach updating the presentation in a manner transparent to a user viewing the remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. Ferguson teaches a graphical user interface that creates and maintains files (Ferguson: column 1, line 54 and column 2, lines 8-9) similar to that of Vanderwilt and Pavley. In addition, Ferguson further teaches modifying a file, i.e. updating a master file, in a manner that is transparent to the end user, as recited in column 2, lines 17-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for modifying and updating a thumbnail presentation to be viewed by a user

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viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client of Vanderwilt and Pavley to include the modification of files transparently from the user of Ferguson, in order to obtain a system in which the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail in a manner transparent to a user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide more accurate and current information to the end-user without requiring further actions from the end-user, which could be cumbersome.

Referring to claims 15 and 26, Vanderwilt teaches a method and apparatus comprising logging onto a server, initializing a graphical user interface using the server (users can log onto the Internet server to view web pages using the web browser as a graphical user interface) (Vanderwilt: column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 37), loading a presentation file onto the server, selecting a presentation application using logic of the server, opening the presentation file using the selected presentation application into a presentation (the server contains a presentation engine that converts the presentation slides into a set of thumbnail images to be displayed on a web browser) (Vanderwilt: column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-47), capturing the presentation as a plurality of thumbnails and forwarding the plurality of thumbnails to the graphical user interface located on the client (presentation files are transmitted to remote clients and captured, or converted to a set of thumbnails to be displayed on the web browser) (Vanderwilt: page 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-47), wherein a presentation plug-in is located on the remote display device providing an interface between the remote display device and the server and the client remotely controls at least one selected from the group consisting of

the modified thumbnail and the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to display on the remote display device (remote clients' browser has capabilities for viewing the presentation files sent by the server, i.e. scripts and applets in the browsers for generating a presentation file window for controlling, i.e. selecting at least one of the displayed thumbnail images)

(Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 17-37, column 5, lines 51-column 6, lines 25 and column 7, lines 4-43). Vanderwilt fails to explicitly teach selecting at least one of the plurality of thumbnails while presenting a presentation, modifying content of at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to obtain a modified thumbnail and updating the presentation on the client to include the modified thumbnail. Pavley teaches a system that presents multimedia presentations (Pavley: column 1, lines 25-29 and column 2, lines 44-51) similar to that of Vanderwilt. In addition, Pavley further teaches selecting at least one of the plurality of thumbnails while presenting a presentation, modifying content of at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to obtain a modified thumbnail and updating the presentation on the client to include the thumbnail (allowing users to select slide show media object, i.e. thumbnail images, to edit the content of the media object while presenting a presentation, i.e. while in play mode; when the thumbnails have been edited, the results are applied to the image and displayed as a modified, i.e. updated image and slide show, or presentation) (Pavley: column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt and Pavley before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the remote presentation system taught by Vanderwilt to include the presentation editing capabilities of Pavley. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to create an aesthetically pleasing and audience-oriented multimedia presentation that can be easily modified to fit their personal

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preferences, likings or a certain criteria. However, Vanderwilt and Pavley fail to explicitly teach updating the presentation in a manner transparent to a user viewing the remote display operatively connected to the client, wherein the content of the least one of the plurality of thumbnails is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation.

Ferguson teaches a graphical user interface that creates and maintains files (Ferguson: column 1, line 54 and column 2, lines 8-9) similar to that of Vanderwilt and Pavley. In addition, Ferguson further teaches modifying a file, i.e. updating a master file, in a manner that is transparent to the end user, as recited in column 2, lines 17-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for modifying and updating a thumbnail presentation to be viewed by a user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client of Vanderwilt and Pavley to include the modification of files transparently from the user of Ferguson, in order to obtain a system in which the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail in a manner transparent to a user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide more accurate and current information to the end-user without requiring further actions from the end-user, which could be cumbersome.

Referring to claims 2 and 19, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the graphical user interface is integrated within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (Vanderwilt: column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claims 3 and 18, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the server logic is integrated within a web application server (the server is a web server) (Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 17-26).

Referring to claim 4, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the client logic is running within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (Vanderwilt: column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claims 5 and 20, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the graphical user interface comprises logic for dynamically modifying the presentation (editing the presentation, i.e. multimedia images) (Pavley: column 1, lines 44-50, column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45).

Referring to claims 16 and 30, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach moving the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to a new location within the presentation and re-assembling the presentation to obtain a modified presentation using the new location of the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails (users may edit properties such as the media object's position in the presentation slide show to in order to re-assemble, or change the order of the presentation objects) (Pavley: column 14, lines 26-38 and column 15, lines 59-64).

Referring to claim 21, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the logic of the server includes logic for obtaining a presentation as a series of thumbnails (the presentation engine converts the slides of the presentation to a set of thumbnail image) (Vanderwilt: column 7, lines 22-32).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 6 January 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

5. The applicant argues that the transparent modification of the master topics file taught by Ferguson is not equivalent to the transparently modifying the content of the thumbnail as recited in the claims, and thus Ferguson does not teach that which Vanderwilt and Pavley lack. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Vanderwilt and Pavley teaches selecting and modifying the content of one of the series of thumbnails to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail. However, although Vanderwilt and Pavley do not explicitly teach that the method for used for modification is a transparent method, Ferguson teaches a transparent method of modification and gives advantages for using the transparent method. Similar to Vanderwilt and Pavley's method of modifying a presentation, Ferguson also teaches a similar method of creating and modifying presentations, i.e. pages or files. For example, an HTML page is created from collected data and presented to the user for viewing, as recited in column 1, lines 59-67; therefore, the data is part of a presentation to the user; furthermore, the collected series of data is stored in a master topics file, which can be modified in a manner that is transparent to the end-user, as recited in column 2, lines 8-21; since the plurality of data from the master topics file is part of the content of the HTML page presented to the user, the masters topics file is part of the presentation viewed by the user; therefore, the examiner respectfully argues that Ferguson teaches transparently modifying content presented to the user. It would have been obvious to modify Vanderwilt and Pavley's methods for modifying a presentation to transparently modify a presentation as taught by Ferguson. One would have been motivated to modify a presentation using a transparent method because it provides a more accurate and current information to the end-user, as explicitly stated by Ferguson in column 2,

lines 17-21. In view of the above arguments, the examiner respectfully asserts that the combination of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson teaches the subject limitations.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

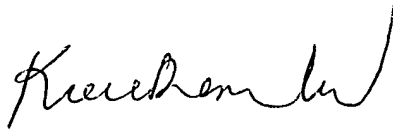
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kieu D. Vu', with a stylized flourish at the end.

KIEU D. VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER